

Caledonian Mercury

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1782.

BRITISH LINEN OFFICE

EDINBURGH, 27th August 1782.

THE Court of Directors of the British Linen Company give notice, That a Quarterly General Court of Proprietors will be held here on Monday the 2d of September, at twelve o'clock noon, in terms of their charter.

PANTHEON.

ON Thursday last, the Question respecting the propriety of transferring Superintendence, with a view to increase the number of votes at an election, was determined in the negative, two votes only having appeared on the other side.

The following Question will be the subject of debate to-morrow evening, being the 29th current.—“Ought the late Act of Parliament taxing the growth of tobacco in Scotland to be repealed?” Tickets to be had of the Members, and at Mr. Aitchison's, Jeweller, Parliament-square.

TO MERCHANTS and Others.

A HOUSE in LONDON in the mercantile line, and whose foreign connections are very extensive, wishes to engage with a Person of character and credit in SCOTLAND, whose judgment is good in the different articles manufactured in North Britain. The House will either engage as partners, and allow him a certain share of the profits arising from that business, or pay him the usual commission for his trouble on the purchases made for their account. As the consumption is very considerable, the party hopes none will answer this but those who are capable of conducting the business in the most eligible and proper manner, as a sum of money will be immediately at the command of the agent, approved of.—Letters addressed to Mr. M. No. 9, Gough-square, London, will be duly noticed.

To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, in Parliament assembled.

THE SEVENTH REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS appointed to examine, take, and state the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS of the Kingdom.

[Continued from our last.]

THE Commander in Chief, conferring with the principal officers in the several departments, settled the establishment, and ordered that it should be permanent, and kept complete. As the army was not always in motion, the necessity for so numerous a permanent establishment was not obvious. The reason given for retaining the same number for the whole year is, the difficulty of procuring them again when wanted, in case they had been discharged at the end of the campaign; but this reason does not appear altogether conclusive; for, if they are in being, the arm of the Commander in Chief can reach them wherever they are; he has power to seize, but instant he wants it, whatever is necessary for the service in his contemplation; From the enemy he seizes of right, that he might be pressed of necessity, paying him the value, or for the hire.

The establishment was hardly ever complete, from the constant difficulty of procuring the number of waggons it required. As they were, therefore, so scarce in that country, and the whole could have been employed to more advantage than upon the pay of Government, it might have been advantageous to the inhabitants to have had the use of them for the time the army were in quarters; and the hire of them, for some months every year, would have been no inconsiderable saving to the Public.

All orders and regulations of every kind proceed from the Commander in Chief; his power extends, without controul, over the whole army and all its connections. It is limited only by his discretion; consequently, every form of proceeding, every usage and mode of practice, must rest either upon his orders or his acquiescence. That we might learn upon what authority this custom, for the officers to be contractors of this description, was grounded, we required from Sir William Howe and Lord Cornwallis, the orders and instructions issued by them in North America, relative to the several departments employed in the expenditure of the public money. The returns to these requisitions contained the appointment of the Superintendent of the vessels, and the regulation of the payment of their hire, in the offices of the departments in which they were employed, both above mentioned, together with other orders, made from time to time, for different purposes of regulation. But we found, at one period only, orders relative to the point immediately under our consideration. These orders were issued by Lord Cornwallis, are dated 23d of December 1780, and contain matter very important to the subject before us. Lord Cornwallis had, upon several occasions, found, that the waggons and horses, provided for the public service by the Quarter-Master-General, were in bad condition, and neither fit nor able to perform the services required. To remedy these abuses, he thought it necessary to direct, that the Quarter-Master-General should have no property in either the waggons or horses; and to that end he issued orders, enjoining him not to charge more for waggons and horses than he had actually paid; not to charge the hire of waggons, and horses purchased; not to purchase them but upon Government account; and, if he hired them, to pay the proprietors the full price for hire allowed by Government. He ordered all the necessary care to be purchased on Government account; and some of the vessels were discharged, as soon as they came under the direction of his Deputy Quarter-Master-General at Portsmouth, in the Chesapeake, upon his representation that they were unnecessary. He ordered, likewise, the Commissary-General not to charge Government for the complete ration, unless he supplied that ration from the stores from England; and to charge no more for fresh provisions, flour, or Indian meal, than what they cost him. The manner of conducting this last office is not in our power to enquire into; the Commissary-General are dead, and their accounts not in England.

These orders are levelled at abuses at that time existing, and these abuses all tend to the defrauding of the Public, for private emolument. By pursuing the rules of computation inserted above, we are enabled to discover how much would have been saved to the Public, had the waggons and horses been purchased at first on

account of Government. From the list inserted in the appendix it appears, that the average number of waggons constantly employed in the service, from the 25th of December 1776, to the 31st of March 1780, that is, three years and a quarter, was 739; and the average number of horses 1958; and the average number of drivers 760. The average hire of all these amounts to 104,132 l. a year; from whence deducting 16,184 l. the hire of 760 drivers at 1 s. 2 d. each per day, there remains the sum of 87,951 l. The prime cost of the waggons, and horses, at the highest price, is 44,150 l. this sum being deducted from 87,951 l. leaves the clear profit of 43,801 l. for the first year. This being added to the sum of 197,889 l. two years and one quarter's clear profits, after deducting the hire of the drivers, gives the sum of 241,690 l. paid by the Public, beyond what it would have cost them, had the property of these waggons and horses belonged to Government; and if the same system of management has been continued to the present time, the Public have incurred a still further expence of 175,902 l. for two years or more, to the 31st of March last; that is, the Public have paid 417,592 l. for the single article of the hire of waggons and horses; the whole of which might have been saved, had the mode continued in the orders of the 23d of December 1780, been a first step.

From the circumstances thus disclosed, it can hardly be doubted that this practice of letting out for hire to Government, has been highly lucrative to the officers engaged in it. The officer is a trustee for the Public; as such, he is bound to husband the public money committed to his charge, with as much frugality as if it were his own; What he saves, or what he gains, he lives and gains not for himself, but for the Public. He ought not to be permitted, by any management or contrivance, to carve out for himself an interest in the execution of a public trust: If that interest has been produced, how far such profit belongs to the Public, and whether by bills of discovery, filed by the proper officer of the Crown, or by what other means it may be discovered and reclaimed for the Public, are for the wisdom of Parliament to decide.

It is of public concern this evil should be speedily corrected. It flows from permitting a trust to reside, with an interest, in the same person. The remedy is, to take away the interest, and by that means to restore the trust and controul to its full force, that it may freely operate for the benefit of the Public, uninfluenced by private considerations.

But the remedy may be extended still farther: It should seem as if it would be more beneficial to the service, if the officers were relieved entirely from the trouble of making the payments. When their military duty calls them to the field, they must neglect their duty as Paymaster, and leave that branch of business to be conducted entirely by inferior officers and clerks. It seems to be a hardship upon a Quarter-Master-General to be subject to account for very large sums, no part of which he paid himself, but merely because they were paid in his name, and at his office, whilst he himself was absent upon other duty. There is no necessary connection between the military duty of these officers, and the expenditure of money for military services; they have no property properly to a civil department, and may be executed by a civil officer. Major-General William Roy, who, during the last war in Germany, was in the departments both of the Quarter-Master-General and Chief Engineer, informed us, that no public money was issued to him in either of these capacities; he was no accountable, but all the expences incurred in these departments were defrayed by the Deputy Paymaster-General of the forces, pursuant to the warrants of the Commander in Chief issued for that purpose. The Quarter-Master-General and Chief Engineer were considered in that army as checks upon the expenditure on behalf of the Public. They were to see that the articles supplied were good of the kind, adequate to the services they were intended for, and that there were no waste or extravagance.

We are therefore of opinion, that the orders of the 23d of December 1780, should be put in force forthwith throughout the whole army; that no officer should be permitted to have a property or interest in any article whatever, which the duty of his office obliges him to provide for the service of the army; if purchased, it should be purchased by, and for the use of Government; if hired, it should be hired of persons unconnected with military service. We are likewise of opinion, that the payments should be taken from the military officer, and thrown upon the Deputy Paymaster-General of the forces, who is the proper cashier of the army, to be carried on by him in pursuance of the warrants of the Commander in Chief. The other points, in which we think the Public have not been sufficiently guarded, is the allowance of the vouchers without sufficient examination: This defect pervades every branch of the expenditure under our consideration. The principal officers in these departments are the persons accountable; they make up, pass, and swear to the accounts, but, having a variety of other material business to transact in the several stations, they have no leisure to attend to the actual payments. A Quarter-Master-General, whose account amounted to above 600,000 l. was, for five months together, upon duty in the field, without having been able once to attend his office. He is likewise obliged to pass the account of a sum never received by him, but issued to, and expended by, an Assistant Deputy Quarter-Master-General. The Chief Engineer considers himself as liable to account for sums, no part of which he either receives or pays; nor are the payments made to him, or for him, though the sum is made payable to him by the warrant of the Paymaster of the Works, who receives the whole, and with it discharges bills, either directed to him for payment by the Chief Engineer, or the Commander in Chief, or his own discretion, without the intervention of either, and takes the receipt in his own name. We have already stated, that this important business of expenditure, which requires attention, circumspection, accuracy, and fidelity, must be entrusted to inferior officers, clerks, and even to strangers.

[To be continued.]

ANECDOTE of SANTEUIL, a celebrated Poet of the last Century.

RETURNING one night to the Abbey of St. Victor, at eleven o'clock, the porter refused to open the door, saying, he had positive orders to admit no one at that hour. After much altercation, Santeuil slipped a louis d'or under the door, and he obtained immediate admittance. As soon as he had got in, he pretended he had left a book upon a stone, upon which he had been sitting while he waited for the door opening. The porter, animated with the poet's generosity, ran to get the book, and Santeuil shut the door upon him. Master Peter, who was half naked, knocked in his turn, when Santeuil started the same difficulties as he had done, against admitting any one at that time of night, and that he would not disobey the Prior. “Ay, but master,” said the porter, “you know I let you in very civilly.” “And so will I you as civilly,” said Santeuil, “if you please— you know the price—in or out is the word, I and will daily go lodger.” The porter, finding he was like to sleep in the street, half naked, and also run the risk of losing his place, slipped the piece of gold under the door again, saying, “I thought a poet's money would not stay long with me,” and purchased his admittance.

From the London Papers, August 23.

L O N D O N.

It is said that the Gentlemen Volunteers in the expedition for the relief of Gibraltar, will have the honour of killing their Majesties' hand, before their departure for embarkation; and that they will be introduced by the Lords Kappel and Howe. The public anxiety for the fate of Gibraltar, need not now be as great as it was, since the garrison has been reinforced with 1200 men; with this reinforcement, the brave Elliot will be able to hold out for a considerable time longer, and therefore there is not now so urgent, or pressing a necessity for the sailing of Lord Howe, while a more immediate call requires his assistance first in another quarter. The Minister may detach a Squadron to lie off the Texel, and then send a few frigates to Elfmere, to bring home the convoy: This service once performed, Lord Howe may, without the least detriment to any other branch of the public service, sail for Gibraltar with an undivided force; and then the public may look with a certainty for the relief of that fortress, as 40 sail of the line, under so able an officer as Lord Howe, will be sufficient to fight, and put to flight any force that the combined powers of the two great branches of the House of Bourbon can oppose to them, to disperse the relief of Gibraltar.

The most unequivocal orders to Admiral Hartstink, to take, burn, or destroy our shipping; but the orders, thanks to the inactivity of the Admiral, have been most wretchedly executed, or rather totally neglected: For of the very large fleet of merchantmen belonging to England, now lying at Elfmere, tired out of patience by waiting in vain for a convoy, ventured out to sea, with an intention to run home, if possible, without convoy; but in the attempt they fell in with the Dutch fleet, the Englishmen instantly tacked, and had the good fortune to get into Gottenburgh, in Sweden, without the loss of a single ship.

Never was any nation so degraded, as the Dutch were, by the late speech which the Prince of Orange made to the Committee of the States General.—He there declared in as plain and direct terms as any language could furnish, that notwithstanding the great preparations which the Republic has been to making, they did not dare to put to sea, in face of a British fleet; but this was not all, for a council of war had declared, after mature deliberation, that it would be rash and unsafe for the mighty men of war of Holland to put to sea, until they should hear, not that a part of the English Squadron cruising then before the Texel, but that the whole of that Squadron had been called away from the North-sea, by the appearance of the combined fleets in the British Channel.—When that event took place, then came forth most manfully these mighty men of war, ready to sweep the ocean, when there was no enemy to oppose them. Oh, Holland, Holland, to what a pigmy art thou dwindled!

Prince Alfred is the first son of a King who has died in England since the death of the late Duke of Cumberland, and the third since the death of Henry Prince of Wales, son to King Charles the First, not including such sons as lived to be Kings themselves.

Extract of a letter from Melbham, Aug. 22.

A man of the name of Southernwood being sworn to by a woman of that place, as the father of a child she had coming by him, the parish officers apprehended him on Sunday last, to conduct him to a prison built for the reception of those who have committed any offence, and were necessary to take into custody; but some dragons being quartered here, they had placed their stores in it, the key of which was demanded of the quarter-master by the constable, who remonstrated on the impropriety of putting a man there, whilst so much gunpowder (to the rate of 60 pounds per man) for the troop made into cartridges, besides a considerable quantity of what they call a leathern jack, was lodged there; but the constable insisting on having the key, it was delivered upon him. The man confined there no sooner knew of the circumstance of the powder, than he formed the desperate resolution of blowing the house and himself up, which horrid purpose he put into execution that evening, and the whole now lies in a heap of ruins, not a stone (some of them near a ton weight) remaining in its former situation, by the violence of the explosion; but what is extremely fortunate, although it stands in the middle of the town, not a person received the least injury, except a wretch who perpetrated this execrable deed. The man, after struggling to tell, was taken out alive, but miserably burnt, and one of his legs was crushed in such a manner by the fall of the stones, as to require immediate amputation. He is still existing, although in a most terrible condition, but has confessed the fact; and the method he made use of to set it on fire was, by striking his knife against some flint stones which were there.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, August 24.

St James's, August 24.

ON Tuesday last, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, died his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, his Majesty's youngest son, to the great grief of his Majesty, and all the royal family.

Constantinople, July 24. Our apprehensions with regard to the plague are fully confirmed by many accidents which have happened in different parts of this residence, and in two Greek villages situated on the Canal. It is probable the disease was brought hither from Ceres, near Salonica, (where it has broken out with violence) as it was at first confined to the people who trade in those parts. At present it begins to spread, and, as the weather is very moist and unfettered, there is great reason to fear it will become general.

Yesterday evening, about six o'clock, a fire broke out at Constantinople, in a quarter called Balatta, mostly inhabited by Jews. As the wind was rather high, the flames spread with such rapidity, that, notwithstanding every effort, in about three hours the whole city was threatened with destruction. It is impossible to paint the horrid scene exhibited by this alarming conflagration, which raged with equal violence for about fifteen hours, and spread through one of the most inhabited parts of the town. The number of houses destroyed is computed at ten thousand, besides mosques, churches, and other public edifices.

At this instant, (three o'clock P. M.) the fire, which had appeared nearly extinguished, broke out anew in three distinct places, and proceeds in different directions. The wind, which had fallen, is again pretty high, and the greatest apprehensions are now entertained for the fate of the city. The Grand Signior, Vizir, and all the Grandees, have attended these seventeen hours, to encourage the exertions of the people to check the progress of the flames.

War-Office, August 20, 1782.

21st Regiment of light dragoons, Christopher Codrington, Gent. is appointed to be Cornet, vice Sir Jonathan Cope, Bart.

3d Regiment of Foot Guards, Cornet Robert Dalrymple, of 21st dragoons, to be Ensign, vice Charles Barnett.

2d Regiment of foot, Ensign James Ackland, of 102d foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Stephen Freemantle.

9th Regiment of foot, Captain John Brereton, from half-pay in 92d foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice James Sheldon.

18th Regiment of foot, Ensign Samuel Barnes Scott to be Lieutenant, vice William Murray.

20th Regiment of foot, Boyle Vandeleur, Gent. to be Ensign, vice George Bolton.

99th Regiment of foot, Volunteer John Johnstone, to be Ensign, vice Robert Rochfort.

104th Regiment of foot, Ensign Curwen Adderton, of 62d foot, to be Lieutenant, vice George Scapill.

Cinque Ports corps, William Colman, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Thomas Jenkins.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, August 23.

Portsmouth, 19. Sailed by the Henrietta, a Danish ship, from St Croix for Copenhagen.

The following is a correct list of the ships of war now at Spithead, viz.

Guns.	Guns.	Guns.	Guns.
Victory 100	Crown 64	Admiral General 74	Vice Admiral Hantzcock 74
Britannia 100	Polyphemus 64	Amsterdam 60	Vice Admiral Byland 60
Royal George 100	Raisonné 64	Admiral Pitt Heyn 54	Rear Admiral Van Braam 54
Atlas 90	Samson 64	Prince Frederick 60	Rear Admiral Vay Ha 60
Queen 90	Vigilant 64	Admiral Ruiter 68	Capt Storing, jun. 68
Ocean 90	Buffalo 60	Union 64	Capt de Welden 64
Union 90	Bristol 50	Kortenaar 60	Capt Horst 60
Cambridge 84	Diana 32	Olinthorst 56	Capt Abernethy 56
Royal William 84	Andromache 32	Princesse Louisa 56	Capt de Reckteren 56
Foudroyant 80	Cerberus 32	Batavier 54	Capt Bosch 54
Alexander 74	Aurora 28	Rhyndland 50	Capt Mulder 50
Bellona 74	Proserpine 28	Argo 44	Capt Storing 44
Berwick 74	Unicorn 20	Dauphin 24	Capt Vaillant 24
Courageux 74	Race Horse 16	Hirondelle 24	Capt Jangé 24
Dublin 74	Ariel 16		
Edgar 74	Furnace 16		
Fortitude 74	Infernal 16		
Ganges 74	Harpy 16		
Goliath 74	Lightning 16		
Suffolk 74	Pluto 16		
Vengeance 74	Spitfire and 16		
Diligence 70	Telephone fireships 16		
Asia 64	Vesuvius bomb 16		
Bienfaisant 64	Heart of Oak armed ship. 16		

Portsmouth, 22. Just now sailed the following ships, on a cruise, viz.

Edgar 74	Commodore Hotham 74
Alexander 74	Captain Caley 74
Suffolk 74	Lord Longford 74
Berwick 74	Sir G. Horne 74
Goliath 74	Phipps 74
Asia 64	Sir H. Parker 64
Bienfaisant 64	Bligh 64
Raisonné 64	Howarth 64
	Lord Harvey 64

The Rodney, Caton, from Liverpool for Africa, is returned to Liverpool with the loss of her bowsprit, foremast, and main topmast. The Charming Kitty, Lewtas, from ditto to ditto, is put into Pile of Powder, having thrown her guns overboard, and received other damage.

The Mary, Gray, from Stettin to London, is taken by the Dutch, and sent for Holland.

From the London Papers, Aug. 24.

Madrid, Aug. 15. Monf. the Count d'Artois has been proclaimed Generalissimo of the siege of Gibraltar.

Paris, Aug. 15. Our Court has given Mr Fitzherbert to understand, that previous to the holding of a Congress for treating of a peace between the belligerent powers, the independence of the United States of America must be formally acknowledged, in order that they may send Ministers Plenipotentiary to that assembly, charged with the care and support of their interests.

It is said that the Count d'Estaing will be put at the head of an important enterprise, after the siege of Gibraltar is determined.

M. de Choisy, at the head of 1800 men, French and Americans, is charged with an expedition against St John's, in Newfoundland.

Paris, Aug. 16. They write from Scissions, that in the night between the 16th and 17th ult. a violent hurricane, accompanied with hail of an extraordinary size, had entirely laid waste fifteen parishes in the Scissions, where all the corn and fruits of the earth are destroyed, and the damages are estimated at 400,000 livres.

Sixteen parishes have met with the same calamity in the district of Clermont in the Beauvoisin.

LONDON

An express packet arrived yesterday evening at the Right Hon. Thomas Townshend's office at Whitehall, with advices

from Mr Fitzherbert at Paris. They bring the information, that the Russian and Danish ambassadors had both interposed with the Court of France, in a very urgent manner, to obtain for him an attentive hearing from the minister there, the consequence of which had been, that he had had several interviews with Monf. Vergennes on the subject of his negotiation, and had been permitted to explain the object and extent of his commission in the fullest manner. He speaks in handsome terms of the reception he has recently met with, from whence he argues a propitious issue to his embassy, but is not as yet authorized to transmit any positive reply of any kind on the part of France to the main purport of his negotiation. The above dispatches were this morning sent off to the King at Kew.

It may be relied upon as a fact, that no orders or dispatches whatever have been as yet sent from the Secretaries of State in this country, for abandoning Charlestown, nor is any such design entertained at present by Government; the present plan is not so amicable to the diffusion of political liberty, and consists in an intention to defend the remaining possessions we have in America until the next winter, when the American papers, correspondence, &c. will be laid before Parliament, and the sense of the House be taken upon the grand question of dependence or independence.

Notwithstanding the direct and rude contradictions given in a morning paper of yesterday, to the account published in Thursday's English Chronicle, respecting the investment of St Kitt's, we assure our readers, that every assertion contained in that article was literally and precisely true: Such accounts had most assuredly been received at the Admiralty, but, as we there represented, had not been officially received, and therefore were not implicitly to be confided in. Matters rest exactly in the same situation at present with respect to that important event, no dispatch having yet arrived in confirmation, and the original reasons for believing it being entirely as valid as at first. The following further particulars concerning it are mentioned on the same authority through which we first gave the intelligence to our readers: That General Matthews commands the troops embarked for the capture of the island of St Kitt's; and that previous to their departure on that expedition, the Commander in Chief had been joined by Brigadier General O'Hara, with 1100 veteran troops from America. The Prudent, of 64 guns, besides a few frigates, covered their landing, which, it is said, was effected in excellent order, and so completely invested Brimstone Hill, that all communication with the country was entirely cut off. Montserrat and Nevis had actually surrendered. *Eng. Chron.*

The following is a list of the Dutch fleet, which we informed our readers, in our last, had entered the Texel on the 13th inst. from a cruise to the northward:

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Admiral General 74	Vice Admiral Hantzcock 74	
Amsterdam 60	Vice Admiral Byland 60	
Admiral Pitt Heyn 54	Rear Admiral Van Braam 54	
Prince Frederick 60	Rear Admiral Vay Ha 60	
Admiral Ruiter 68	Capt Storing, jun. 68	
Union 64	Capt de Welden 64	
Kortenaar 60	Capt Horst 60	
Olinthorst 56	Capt Abernethy 56	
Princesse Louisa 56	Capt de Reckteren 56	
Batavier 54	Capt Bosch 54	
Rhyndland 50	Capt Mulder 50	
Argo 44	Capt Storing 44	
Dauphin 24	Capt Vaillant 24	
Hirondelle 24	Capt Jangé 24	

Orders are gone from the Admiralty to Elfmere, for the fleet to hold themselves in readiness to sail immediately on the appearance of our squadron, as the greatest dispatch will certainly be made to expedite the return of Commodore Hotham, in order that the succours may be sent to Gibraltar; but it is imagined this cruise will not delay their sailing more than ten days, and there is no doubt but Government are well satisfied that the brave Elliot is not in that distress as represented in the foreign prints.

We are informed that Lord Howe has hoisted his flag on board the Foudroyant, to go immediately for the protection of the Baltic fleet, and for that purpose carries none of the three-deck ships with him; so that we may conclude that the Ministry think the assistance so fortunately conveyed to Gibraltar will save that fortress till his Lordship returns from the Baltic.

The master of a cartel ship, which is arrived at the Nore from Brest, says, that he met the greatest part of the combined fleet steering for Brest harbour; that he was brought to and examined, and the officer who boarded him said the sailors were very unhealthy, that they were going into port to land the sick men, and to procure fresh hands, and to take in water and fresh provisions.

It was yesterday reported that a mine had been lately sprung at Gibraltar, and that a great number of Spaniards lost their lives by the explosion.

Yesterday several ships sailed from Gravesend, loaded with coals and other articles for the garrison in Gibraltar.

A large tumbrell of powder blew up in the Spanish camp before Gibraltar on the 15th of last month, by which accident seven men were killed and 19 wounded.

The Bella, Juditha, a neutral ship, from Leghorn, is arrived at Penzance, and on her passage, the 12th inst. fell in with a Spanish fleet, consisting of 14 sail, who informed them they were bound to Gibraltar.

The flower of the Spanish nobility, the flower of their army, their chosen priests, their crucifixes, their St Anthony, and every other tutelary saint, are now at the camp at St Roch, to storm a huge rock, and devour a little army!

A letter from the camp of St Roch, dated July 20 says, "In less than five days we have lost, by desertion, 30 excellent soldiers from the volunteers of Catalonia, who went off with arms and baggage: they did not make for Gibraltar, but fled into the interior part of the country, on account, it is said, of some umbrage taken against their colonel."

Monday last the Portuguese ambassador, attended by Lord Grantham, had an audience of his Majesty at Windsor, to make a formal notification of the Queen of Portugal having acceded to the neutral treaty.

According to letters from Jamaica, a number of American seamen who had been captured on board the French men of war, having petitioned to be admitted to enter on board his Majesty's ships, the Commander in Chief had accepted them, to the number of 350, who were distributed on board the different ships of the squadron, where they behave well, and seem highly pleased with their change of situation.

It is with pleasure we can contradict the paragraph taken

from the Amsterdam Gazette, by an account brought by Captain Coote from New-York, who left it the 18th of June, when the Court-Martial was sitting on Captain Lippincott, and the destiny of the amiable Mr Agill not ascertained. The compiler of the Boston Gazette was probably misled, by that worthy young gentleman's been escorted, on the 1st of that month, from his confinement at Lancaster, to Chatham in the Jersey, (the head quarters of General Washington,) the same form having been observed in his removal, as has been usual in conducting an officer to execution; a strong party of dragoons, the drums beating a dead march, with black crape over them, the populace were easily led to think he had been ordered to execution. The British officers were allowed to attend Captain Agill some miles on his route; and nothing, it is reported, could be more affecting than the parting of the British officers from that unfortunate young hero, who was alone undismayed, the American Guards being themselves affected by it. Major Gordon, senior of the British officers, was indulged in accompanying Captain Agill in his confinement; a gentleman much esteemed, and of advanced age.

Yesterday evening the remains of Prince Alfred were brought to the Queen's house from Windsor. His Royal Highness is to lie in a state coffin till Tuesday evening, which is the time fixed for his interment in Westminster-Abbey.

Yesterday orders were given for opening the Royal vault in Henry the VIIIth's Chapel, Westminster-Abbey, for the interment of Prince Alfred on Tuesday evening next.

The following melancholy account was received at the Admiralty on Thursday evening:—The Swan sloop of war, being on her passage to England, was by a sudden gulf of wind over-set near the town of Waterford, in Ireland, and, in a few minutes, went down together with her whole crew, which consisted of 130 men, officers included, together with upwards of forty naval volunteers, lately raised in Dublin by Captain Macbride; not a single person on board the sloop escaped this dreadful accident. *Gen. Ev. Post.*

Tyrie wrote to Mr V —, the gentleman with whom he lived as a clerk in London, requesting to see him before his execution. We understand Mr V. communicated this to one of the ministry, who expect that this unfortunate man might make some discoveries of other parties concerned in his late treasonable correspondence. This was the day appointed for his execution.

A letter from Copenhagen says, that a fleet of men of war is ordered to be fitted out as soon as possible, in order, as it is said, to protect their East India ships against the piratical attacks which swarm in that part of the world at this time, and to retaliate upon the Dutch for some insults which have been offered to the Danish India ships; which it is thought will occasion a rupture between the Danes and the Dutch, as a memorial has been delivered by the Danish Ambassador at the Hague, to their High Mightinesses, complaining of some ill treatment of the Governor at the Cape to their ships, to which the States have not thought proper to give a satisfactory answer.

Since the commencement of the present war, we have taken from the French three 74 gun ships—four of 64—one of 110—one of 44—one of 42—one of 38—one of 36—and eleven of 32; which, with other smaller ones, amount to 64; and we have destroyed six, viz. la Diademe of 74 guns—le Cede of 74—Legere of 36—la Capricieuse of 36 la Valeur of 20—and la Recluse of 24.

The Spanish ships which we have captured this war, have been one of 80 guns, three of 70, one of 64, one of 50, two of 36, one of 32, one of 30, and smaller ones, amounting to the whole to fifteen; and we have destroyed three, viz. the San Julian, of 70 guns, San Domingo of 70, and Santa Catalina of 34. From the Dutch we have taken seven ships of war and destroyed one; and from the Americans we have taken thirty-one, and destroyed eight.

Lord Rodney can boast of an honour which has not fallen to the lot of any other officer to acquire in the present, or any former war.—He is now on his return to Europe, for the second time, within these three years; and he put to sea each time in a flag-ship taken by himself, from the enemies of his country: the first time, he returned in the *Gibraltar*, which he won from Admiral de Langara, she being then called the *Puñix*—and now he has his flag flying on board the *Ville de Paris*, taken from Comte de Gracie.

Since there no longer remains a doubt as to the existence of a formidable insurrection in Spanish-America, it may be expected, that Portugal will interfere in our behalf in the present war; for Spain will have too many engagements to be able any longer to overawe that kingdom.

The grandeur, pomp, pride, and riches of Spain, are now swiftly verging to decay. The torrent of wealth which for so many years had invariably directed its course to the Spanish shore, will now diverge into ten thousand erratical channels.

Extract of a letter from Deal, Aug. 23.
Arrived his Majesty's ships Edgar, Commodore Hotham, Alexander, Raisonné, Berwick, Goliath, Suffolk, Asia, and Bienfaisant.

Extract of a letter from Gosport, Aug. 23.
A cartel arrived last night from Brest, the master of which gives an account, that on Sunday last he left Brest, after lying there three weeks, during which time none of the combined fleets were arrived there, and that four fail of the line (damaged ships from the West-Indies) were then lying in the harbour. On his passage home he saw no ships till his arrival at Spithead.

The Sampson of 64 guns, and Polyphemus of 64, have this morning sailed for the North Sea, to join eight fail which failed yesterday.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Aug. 24.	
Bank Stock —	South Sea Stock —
4 per cent. Ann. —	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
3 per cent. com. 50½	Ditto New Ann. —
3 per cent. red. —	Ditto 1751, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	Exch. Bills, 2 a 3 prem.
Long Ann. 16 13-16ths a 2.	Navy Bills, 10½ disc.
Short Ann. 1778, 12 9-16ths a 2.	Lot. Tick. 16 l. 3 s.
India Stock, —	3 per cent. Scip. 58½
3 per cent. Ann. —	4 per cent. Scip. —
India Bonds, 1 prem.	Omnium, —

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, August 24.
The danger of the Baltic fleet being captured by the Dutch fleet, is now become as much the attention of Government as the relief of Gibraltar. Indeed, such is the necessity of sending a proper force, both to impede the Dutch from quitting the Texel, and at the same time to send an adequate convoy to secure them from our other enemies, that nine fail of those which were destined for the relief of Gibraltar, are de-

ed for the purpose of blocking up the Dutch. We hope necessity of such a measure will not be the cause of weakening that force which could hardly be too great for the service of the dangerous situation of the garrison of Gibraltar.

We are more particularly alarmed for the fate of important fortresses, in hearing that six ships of the line, frigates, are also detached from the grand fleet for the purpose of conveying the above fleet. In respect to the necessity of this measure, we have nothing more to observe, than that in this critical period such detachments are necessary to be made, which may weaken our naval force so much to prevent a possibility of preserving the garrison, provided should arrive there before the place is unavoidably surrendered. After these detachments are made, the remaining part of the fleet is expected to sail with the first fair wind for Gibraltar.

It is imagined the time affixed for the burial of Prince Fred will not be announced until very late in the evening, seeing the obsequies; for their Majesties seem to wish to bid having it treated as a ceremony of public curiosity. It is the first instance, wherein their feelings have so poignantly and, that district was never meant for public observation, hence we have evidence of a very estimable trait in the characters of both their Majesties. We find that nature's feelings are sufficient to destroy the parade of Royal pageantry.

The statue which has been forming and erecting in Guildhall of Lord Chatham for these two years past, is now so nearly finished, that it is expected to be opened for public view the week after next. It is made at the expense of the city, and is expected to cost upwards of four thousand pounds.

Yesterday, Major Commandant William Dalrymple, who so gallantly and successfully conducted the attack on Fort Omora, and other places on the Spanish Main, was presented with the freedom of the city. Upon this occasion, the Lord Provost gave an elegant entertainment, at his house in Queen's-street, to the Major, and a number of respectable citizens.

Married, a few days ago, at Newcastle, Mr William Greene, an eminent merchant there, to Miss Doubleday, daughter of the late Thomas Doubleday, Esq; of the same place, with a fortune of three thousand pounds.

On 25th current, was married at Blebo, William Chalmers of Raderay, Esq; writer in Edinburgh, to Mrs Bethune of Blebo.

At the meeting of the presbytery this day, no other business came before them but a presentation from the Earl of Lauderdale to the Rev. Dr John Walker, Professor of Natural History in this University, to be minister of the parish of Collington, in room of the Rev. Mr Robert Fisher deceased. Dr Walker's letter of acceptance being also laid before the presbytery, they appointed a moderation of a call to be proceeded in to-morrow fortnight.

In a former paper, notice was taken of part of our Baltic fleet having fallen in with some Dutch men of war. By Mr Walter Wood's Sound Lift, inserted in this night's paper, our readers will see a list of such of that fleet as got in to Gottenburgh.

The Ophion tender, which was driven out of the Road of Leith, by the violence of the gale on Saturday night, we are happy to learn, got safe into Ely.

Yesterday's evening barley-harvest was begun at Elgin, and on Wednesday at Inverury.

William Anderson, manufacturer in Banff, combed a fleece of wool from a one year old sheep, of the farm at mill of Boyn-die in the neighbourhood of Banff, which produced eight pounds weight of combed wool, valued at twenty pence sterling per pound.

At the late anniversary of the Empress of Russia's accession to the throne, she was pleased to promote Admiral Greig to be first Admiral of all the Russias.

The time which the fleet will be absent for the purpose of relieving Gibraltar, it may be supposed, will be much the same as when Admiral Darby went on that expedition. His fleet, consisting of 28 ships of the line, sailed from Portsmouth on the 13th of March 1781; Gibraltar was relieved on the 11th of April, and the fleet arrived again at Spithead on the 21st of May.

By a gentleman of Aberdeen, who is lately arrived from the north, we have the following particulars of the damage done by the late floods: Every river was swelled beyond its usual dimensions, in a greater degree than by the flood in September 1768. The river Liffie carried away several mills and houses, the inhabitants of which were obliged to remove their families and cattle on Saturday morning about two o'clock, and take shelter in the town of Elgin. The road going into Elgin from the east is so cut by the river as to be impassable. The river of Findhorn was swelled to such a pitch as to overflow the fertile and beautiful plain between its usual bed and the burn that runs past Forres, and form an immense sheet of water. The boatman's house is carried away; and the river now runs where the road was, that led to the ferry. The burn of Dalvey carried off the bridge and the adjacent houses. At Nairn, the fine new bridge at the east end of the town is swept off, as is also the highland bridge a few miles above Nairn, on the same river. In the flat road between Nairn and Inverness, the rain lay so deep as to come half a foot high in some chafes that were travelling that road.

We hear from Arbroath, that on Friday the 19th the following melancholy accident happened there. It is the custom on the old market-day for the inhabitants to go in boats a-pleasuring to Auchmithie, about two miles from Arbroath. On their return, one of the boats overboard, and four were drowned, viz. Deacon Herd a weaver, John Thomson flaxdresser, his son, and Alexander Dowie weaver. A young man of the name of Sands was picked up by another boat, and is the only survivor.

Our correspondent at Moffat has favoured us with the following list of company who are or have been at Moffat this season:

Earl of Hopetoun, and part of his family [N. B. His Lordship expected soon again with the Countess and all the family]; Earl of Hyndford, Countess of Hyndford; Mrs Grant of Prestongrange; Miss Gordon; Miss Gray; Lord and Lady Ellbank and family; Lady Hailes, Miss Dalrymple; Lord Ellbank; Lady Dowager Sinclair; Mrs Crombie; Sir John Sinclair of Stevenston; Sir Robert Dalziel of Binos, Lady Dalziel, and family; Miss Ferguson; Miss Ferguson; Miss Farquharson; Miss Riddell; Miss Bond; Miss Young; Miss Fuller; Miss Waugh of Cumberland; Miss Waugh of ditto; Miss Carlyle of ditto; Mr and Mrs Donald of Glasgow, and family; Mr and Mrs Danlop of ditto; Mr and Mrs Henderson of ditto, and family; Mr Thomson of ditto; Mrs Camp-

bell of Nelfield, and Son; Mr and Mrs Yates of Cumberland; Mrs Hunter of —, and family; Mr and Mrs Ferguson of Craigdarroch, advocate, and family; Miss Wood; Mr Ogilvie, advocate; Miss Ogilvie; Miss Elliot; Captain Macrae of Houlton, Mrs Macrae; Captain Jardine of Jardinehall, Mrs Jardine, and family; Captain Irvine of —, Mrs Irvine, and family; Miss Jane Currie; Captain Tytler; Captain Gillespie; Dr Guthrie of Ruffa, Miss Guthrie; Mr Guthrie writer, Mrs Guthrie, and family; Mr Cockburn writer to the signet, Mrs Cockburn, Miss Cockburn; Mr Dickson of Orchard, Miss Dickson, Miss Nancy Dickson; Mr and Mrs Haig, and family; Mr and Mrs Ridley; Mr Boswell; Mr Hog; Mr Beveridge; Mr Robertson of Edinburgh; Rev. Mr and Mrs Porteous and family; Rev. Mr and Mrs Tair; Rev. Mr Ferguson; Rev. Mr Carfrae; Mr Handyside of Newcastle; Provost Maxwell of Dumfries and family; Mrs Jardine of Dumfries, Miss Jardine; Miss Graham; Mr Ewart of Dumfries; Mrs Mackenzie; Mr Mackenzie; Mr and Mrs Hay of Whitehaven; Mrs Simpson and family, of Workington; Mrs Leech; Mr Monro; Mr Rae of London; Mrs Macmurdoch of Jamaica; Mr Macdowal, Miss Macdowal; Mrs Symons of Wigton, &c. &c.

Our correspondent adds, that more company are still expected, as the season is scarce half done.

Extract of a letter from Waterford, dated Aug. 20.

"The Swan sloop of war, that sailed from this port a few days since with Captain Macbride, over the 16th inst. and sunk; only 16 men out of 110 were saved, among which number was the Captain, who arrived in town this day."

Extract of a letter from Waterford, Aug. 20.

"I guess your surprise when you receive this letter, particularly as I must go under the denomination of a cast away. I arrived here this day after experiencing the hardest struggle for life that ever man did — We left Waterford on Friday last in company with Captain M'Brick, in the Artois, and a convoy of ten sail of transports with troops for Plymouth; but unfortunately a hard squall of wind laid the Swan on her beam end; and in less than three minutes she foundered; the Captain, Master, and thirteen men got into a small boat of fourteen oars, in which we were fourteen hours on the water: Words cannot express the horror of this scene, our friends all drowning round us. I shall wait till I see you for a further detail of my history."

We should with great pleasure have inserted the Verses to the memory of the Rev. Dr Dick, but they appeared to us of sufficient merit. Of the author's good intentions we can entertain no doubt; but we hope he will excuse us for thinking that something better than the Verses in question should have been put to posterity a character so eminently distinguished for every accomplishment, which could adorn the Gentlemen in the Divine.

NEVATUS first appo. Insidy.

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND.

Aug. 9. Europa of Dylart, Balfour, from Dylart, for Weyburgh, Ballast.

ARRIVED AND REMAIN.

7. Expedition of Aberdeen, Thomson, from Memel, for Aberdeen, with logs.

10. Catharine of Dylart, Reel, from Memel, for Dundee, ditto.

Unity of Dundee, Mavor, from Peterburgh, for ditto, flax.

Antelope of Dundee, Brown, from ditto, for ditto, ditto.

Ellick of Leith, Wilhant, from ditto, for Leith, ditto.

Charming Nancy of Wemyss, Pringle, from ditto, for ditto.

3. The ships that sailed from hence the 3d instant, unluckily fell in with two Dutch frigates of Gottenburgh, which obliged them to run into different harbours of the Swedish coast. I have since received advice, that the following ships have got safe into Gottenburgh, viz.

Duchess of Hamilton of Borrow-

townness, William Kay.

Jean and May of Allas, Robert

Smith.

Janet and Jean of Kincardine,

William Scott.

Endeavour of Airth, Andrew Scott.

Venus of Dylart, James Normand.

Elizabeth of ditto, Alex. Pearson.

Leviathan of ditto, Wm. Nichol.

Jamieson of ditto, David Hutton.

Marion of Borrowtownness, Ar-

chibald Henry.

Margaret of Inverkeithing, Peter

Anderson.

Thoby of Fraserburgh, William

Dalrymple.

Resolution, Langley.

Kidney, Robert Agar.

Nine or ten ships more got into different harbours. I have not yet got their names — It seems the Dutch frigates have taken two of that fleet, but it does not appear that any of the Scotch ships have suffered.

ELGIN, Aug. 13.—Wind S. E. WALTER WOOD.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

August 24. Sufie, Angus, from Laine, with salt.

25. Venus, M'Lean, from the Isle of Man, with herrings.

SEALOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

August 26. Doratha and Elizabeth, from Norway, with deals.

27. Christian, Wilson, from Leith, with rod-iron.

Succes, Ferrier, from ditto, with sundries.

SAILED.

27. Helen, Higgins, for Kincardine, in ballast.

Nelly, Tulloch, for Leith, with sundries.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 27. Fellowship, Macfarlan, from Allas, with coals and whisky.

Good Intent, Walker, from Linn, with grain.

Janet and Jean, Eggin, from Allas, with coals and whisky.

William and John, Hunter, from Hull, with goods.

Nelly, Paterson, from Portliff, with grain and wine.

Nelly, Tulloch, from Glasgow, with goods.

Eagle, Primrose, from Perth, with ditto.

Christian, Sharp, from Aberdeen, with ditto.

Lady Grant, Malcolm, from Aberdeen, with goods.

SAILED.

27. Diligence, Shaw, for London, with coals.

JOURNEYMEN HATTERS WANTED.

WANTED at DALKETH, Two or Three JOURNEYMEN HATTERS, for making fine Hats. — They will have plenty of employment, and good encouragement.

CALEDONIAN HUNT.

THE ANNUAL MEETING is fixed for Monday the 24th day of October, at KESLO, to continue for a fortnight.

To be run for over Caverston Edge, upon Friday the 28th of October, a PLATE of FIFTY GUINEAS value, given by the Hunt. They must be actual hunters, and hunted last season, and, finally, the property of members belonging to the Hunt. They are to run one four-mile heat, and carry twelve stone. Three hunters to start, or no race. The Juries, Trainers, and Council to be judges.

ARCH. DOUGLAS, Esq; of Douglas, Presy.

SIR ALEX. DON, Bart. Treasurer.

SIR JOHN SCOTT, Bart.

COLONEL WEMYSS, and

CAPTAIN JOHN NISBET.

By Order of the Honourable COMMISSIONERS of his MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS: THERE is to be exposed to public sale, in the Custom-houses of the ports, upon the respective days after mentioned, at twelve o'clock noon each day.

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

SUNDRY Parcels of Foreign Tea, Brandy, Rum, Aquavita, Wines, and others, lately condemned in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer. — The goods and conditions of sale to be seen at the respective Custom-houses, on the morning of the day of sale, and on the day immediately preceding, at Custom-house hours.

LEITH, Thursday, Aug. 29. 1782. — 4656 lbs. Fine Black Tea, and 339 lbs. Coarse Tea.

PERTH, Saturday, Aug. 31. — 480 gallons Brandy, 6 Nips of Ling Pin, 1 Arkla Herring, and a parcel of China.

ABERDEEN, Monday Sept. 2. — 7064 gallons Brandy; 4964 gallons Rum; 417 gallons Geneva; 1400 Slaters; 30 pieces of Nankeen; 2 Boats and the materials of the Hull, (after being broke up) with the Furniture of the Sloop Friedbip.

INVERNESS, Wednesday Sept. 4. — 300 gallons French Red Wine; 190 gallons Portugal White Wine, and a Boat.

KIRKWALL, Wednesday, Sept. 4. — 64 gallons Red Portugal Wine; and 174 gallons Geneva.

GLASGOW, Thursday, Sept. 5. — 211 yards Linen; and 19 gallons Aquavita.

GREENOCK, Thursday, Sept. 5. — 44 gallons Aquavita; and 23 gallons Sour Wine.

DUMFRIES, Saturday, Sept. 17. — 49 gallons Brandy; and 19 gallons Geneva.

STRANRAER, Monday, Sept. 9. — 52 gallons Brandy; 41 gallons Rum; and 9 chalders and 24 bushels Coals.

FIFE-SHIRE.

THE Sheriff-clerk of Fife hereby intimates to the Freeholders of the said shire, That their ensuing Michaelmas Meeting is to be held at Cupar upon Tuesday the first day of October next; and that Claims for enrolment thereat are lodged in his hands for

David Johnstone, Esq; of Havelaw.

Sir Robert Anstruther of Balcarrie, Bart.

George Mercer, Esq; of the 1st troop of horse guards.

Mr Patrick Plenderleath writer in Pittenweem.

Mr Robert Walker, late bailie of Innerkeithing.

Edward Bruce, Esq; writer to the signet.

Captain David Clephan of the 95th regiment of foot, and

Mr Robert Stein of Kincauld.

And that Objections are lodged against

Mr Alexander Low of Ledenburghart, and

Mr Hay Ball, eldest son of Mr Robert Bell merchant in Cupar;

Their continuing on the roll, as being denuded of the lands for which they stand thereon.

JO. HORSBRUGH, Clk.

Notice to Creditors.

THE Trustee appointed by the Creditors of the deceased JOHN SIMPSON Bleacher at Kinchey, hereby gives notice, that a Meeting of said Creditors is to be held in the British Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 6th day of September next, at twelve o'clock forenoon, when it is expected all concerned will attend.

The Creditors are also desired to lodge exact notes of their debts with notes of verity thereon, in the hands of David Wright, at Mr Isaac Grant's writer to the signet, betwixt and that time, or upon the day of Meeting.

Not to be repeated.

A FARM TO LET.

TO be LET and entered to at Martinmas next, for nineteen years, or such other space as shall be agreed on,

The Lands of COMMON, consisting of about sixty Scots acres, lying within a mile of the towns of Burntisland and Kinghorn, and thire of Fife. The farm is mostly inclosed with a good stone wall; is in excellent order; and there is a commodious steading of houses upon it.

Offers may be given to William Lumsdaine clerk to the signet; or John Thomson at Grange, near Burntisland; and such offers as are not accepted, shall be kept secret, if desired.

Mr Thomson will show the grounds.

SALE of the LANDS of ALDERSTON, BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 29th August 1782, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands and Barony of ALDERSTON, lying within the parish of M. Calder and county of Edinburgh, consisting of about 660 Scots acres, mostly inclosed, and divided by hedge and ditch, and belts of planting. The free yearly rent is about 350 l. Sterling.

There is a good mansion-house upon the estate, with suitable garden and offices, pleasantly situated within two miles of Mid-Calders, a good market town, and 15 miles from Edinburgh, on the Glasgow road. — There is a good lime-quarry in the middle of the estate, within two miles of coal.

The Lands entitle the proprietor to a freehold qualification in the county of Edinburgh; and, for the encouragement of purchasers, will be exposed at 7000 l. Sterling.

The title-deeds, articles of roup, and plan of the lands to be seen in the hands of John Hay, accountant in Edinburgh; or John Gordon, jun. writer to the signet.

LANDS IN MID-LOTHIAN TO BE SOLD.

THE Lands of LEITH-HEAD, either in whole or in lots, comprehending the inn and 40 acres of land set therewith, commonly known by the name of Little Vantage, lying in the parish of Kirknewton, and county of Edinburgh.

The lands in whole consist of above 160 acres; and there was lately built upon them a neat mansion-house, fit to accommodate a pretty large family. — Except the 40 acres set along with the inn, the lands may be entered to at Martinmas first. They are situated eleven measured miles from Edinburgh, on the great road leading from thence to Lanark, and the thire of Ayr.

If the lands are not purchased in whole, they will be sold in three lots, viz. The first lot, comprehending the Inn and 40 Acres of Land, consists of about 103 acres. The second lot, upon which the mansion-house is situated, consists of about 80 acres, mostly inclosed with hedge and ditch. And the third lot, upon which the house of Leith-head is situated, consists of about 80 acres. By these divisions the marches will be rendered very straight, and the lots compact, so that purchasers, whither for profit or pleasure, will be enabled to improve them to very good purpose.

For further particulars apply to James Sommers writer in Edinburgh, who will show a plan and survey of the lands, and who has power to conclude a bargain either in whole or in lots.

AT BORROWSTOUNNESS FOR LONDON,

THE FAIR ELLIOT,

JAMES MACKIE Master,

FOR JAMES DRUMMOND,

Is now taking in goods, and will sail with the first convoy.

For freight or passage, apply to Mr William Laurie merchant, Glasgow; or Mr John Hutchison merchant, Edinburgh; or the Master at Borrowstounness.

NEUTRAL SHIP for Charter, Or the Island of St THOMAS, if encouraging freight offers.

THE Danish Snow CHRISTIAN and KAREN, Andreas Anderson master, now ready to take on board goods at Greenock. The Christian and Karen is a stout vessel, about 350 tons burden, well found in every respect, and completely manned with Danish seamen.

Those who may incline to charter said vessel, or who have goods to ship for St Thomas's, are requested to apply immediately to Hamilton, Macvet, and Co. merchants in Greenock.

JUDICIAL SALE.
TO be SOLD by judicial roup, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time, upon Monday the 25th day of November next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon.
THE ACRES of LAND, extending to Seven and a Half, or thereby, lying within the liberty of the burgh of Renfrew, being part of the unentailed subjects which belonged to the deceased James Campbell of Blithwood, Esq; which, for a tack of nineteen years, are proven to be well worth 21. 5 s. per acre, and which, for the seven acres and a half, amounts to 161. 17 s. 6 d. The proven value and upset price is 3881. 6 s. 3 d.
Some of these acres are presently let at no less than 41. 12 s. per acre; and although they are proven to be worth only 161. 17 s. 6 d. of yearly rent in whole, for a nineteen year's tack, yet, by the proof, it appears, that to let them separately, or by acres, they might bring a higher rent; and accordingly they do actually yield at present 23 l. 12 s. 6 d. of yearly rent.

By adjournment, at same time to be sold,
THE HOUSES and YARDS at CLAYLOP, which belonged to the said deceased James Campbell, the upset price of which was formerly 161 l. sterling, but now lowered to 60 l.
The title-deeds of the whole, with the articles and conditions of roup, are to be seen in the hands of Mr John Callendar one of the depute-clerks of session, or George Clapperton writer in Edinburgh; and persons wanting information as to further particulars will please apply to the said George Clapperton.

SALE of HOUSES and LANDS at BLAIRGOWRIE.
TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the house of William Henderson, vintner, Cupar Angus, on Thursday the 12th of September next, between the hours of three and five afternoon,
THE HOUSES and LANDS lying in and about the village of BLAIRGOWRIE, and thir of Perth, which belonged to the deceased James Milnor merchant in Blairgowrie. The subjects consist of several Houses and Shops in the Village, some inclosed infield land, and some outfield, partly for pasture, and partly inclosed and planted.
The Village of Blairgowrie is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Rhy, remarkable for fine fishing, and commands a most extensive and delightful prospect of Strathmore and the Stormont. It lies three miles north of Cupar Angus, on the military road to Braemar and Fort George.—The Lands afford many fine situations for building a summer residence, and will be sold or fenced out, in whole or in small parcels, and with or without the houses in the village, as purchasers incline.
The title-deeds and articles of sale may be seen in the hands of William Ramsay clerk to the signet; to whom, or to one of the proprietors at Cupar Angus, any person willing to know further particulars, or to conclude a private bargain, may apply.

FIR WOOD of GLENMORE TO BE SOLD.
TO be SOLD by private contract, the Duke of Gordon's FIR WOOD of GLENMORE, in the county of Inverness, North Britain. This wood is very extensive and full grown, containing above a hundred thousand trees, many of which are of quality and size fit for the royal navy. It is very conveniently situated, by having a sufficiency of water not only for every preparatory purpose of manufacture, but also for floating the timber by the river Spey to the sea-port of Garmouth, in the Moray Frith. The privilege of erecting saw mills, and every other accommodation the purchaser may require, will be given. John Stewart forrester in Glenmore will show the wood; and those inclining to purchase, are desired to transmit their proposals, addressed to the Duke of Gordon, at Gordon Castle, by Forchabers, before the first of October next.

SALMON FISHINGS OF SPEY TO LET.
TO be LET for such a term of years as can be agreed on, commencing with next season 1783, The Duke of Gordon's whole SALMON FISHINGS in the river Spey, and upon the sea coasts adjacent thereto; including those fishings in the river lately acquired by his Grace from the Earl of Fife. Those who incline to take a lease of the premises, are desired to transmit their proposals, addressed to the Duke of Gordon at Gordon Castle, by Forchabers, before the first of October next.

LAMPS to LIGHT, and DUNG to be LET.
ANY Person willing to contract for LIGHTING and KEEPING UP the LAMPS of CANONGATE, for the ensuing season, are desired to give in their signed proposals to Mr James Murray treasurer of the said burgh, any time betwixt and the 5th of September 1782.
Also to be LET by public roup, within the Council-house of Canongate, upon Wednesday the 11th of September 1782, between the hours of five and six afternoon, **THE DUNG and FULZIE** of the street of Pleasance, for five years after Michaelmas next.
The articles of roup to be seen in the hands of James Tait clerk to the burgh, or of James Cunningham, at the Council-chamber of Canongate.

TO be LET, and entered into at the separation of the current crop,
THE MAINS of AUCHINDINNY, presently possessed by Francis Oliphant, for such a number of years as shall be agreed on.
Any persons inclining to take a tack of the said farm, may send their proposals to Captain Inglis, the proprietor, at Auchindinny, or to David Forbes writer in Edinburgh; and they may rest assured, that their offers shall be kept secret, unless their terms are accepted.

FARMS TO BE LET.
THERE is to be LET, and entered to at Whitunday next, the following FARMS in the parishes of Crawford and Crawfordjohn, and county of Lanark, for nineteen years, or such other space as shall be agreed on.
I. The Lands of NORMANDGILL, BLACKHOUSE, COWHILL, GRAINS, and NETHER HOWCLEUGH, possessed by Alexander Goodfellow, to be let either jointly or separately. These lands were let to Alexander Goodfellow for 440 l. of yearly rent till Whitunday last, when they were let to him, as the only offerer, for one year, at 310 l. Sterling, being greatly under value.
N. B. They are reckoned among the best sheep-farms in the south of Scotland.
II. CASTLEMAINS of CRAWFORD and SYDEWOOD, possessed by Walter Welsh at 177 l. 10 s. 8 d. of yearly rent till Whitunday last, when they were let to him, as the only offerer, for one year, at 130 l. Sterling, being greatly under value. A great part of this possession is good arable ground, and the rest of it excellent sheep pasture.
III. The Lands of ELWANFOOT, and Public-house, possessed by Robert Macqueen.—N. B. This possession was let about three years ago at 133 l. 16 s. 3 d. Sterling of yearly rent; but at Whitunday last it was let to him, as the only offerer, for one year, at 75 l. being greatly under value. It consists of 1046 acres of land, a small part of which is arable, and the remainder is known to be a most excellent sheep pasture. The public-house is well situated for business, as it lies on the great road from Glasgow to Carlisle by Moffat, and from Edinburgh to Dumfries by Biggar.
IV. The Lands of OVER NEWTON, possessed by Robert Hope and others at 80 l. Sterling of yearly rent. This farm was formerly let at 95 l. Sterling.
V. The Lands of MOSSCASTLE, possessed by the heirs of James Welsh, at 59 l. Sterling of yearly rent.
VI. The Lands of BOAGHOUSE, formerly let to William Cleland and others, at 70 l. 9 s. 3 d. Sterling of yearly rent, but at Whitunday last to the present tenants for one year at 60 l.
Offers for the above possessions may be given in to Mr Samuel Mitchell junior, clerk to the signet, or to the factor; and such offers as are not accepted will be kept secret, if desired.

OIL OF VITRIOL WORKS.
TO be SOLD by public roup, in John's Coffee-house in Edinburgh, on Monday the 9th day of September 1782, between the hours of five and seven in the afternoon.
THE OIL OF VITRIOL WORKS at PRESTONPANS.
These Works are in good condition for making annually four hundred tons of Oil of Vitriol, situated on the banks of the Frith of Forth, about eight miles east of Edinburgh, near two harbours for shipping. Coal and labour at moderate rates. These Works are in a very advantageous situation for making Alkaline Salts, as great quantities of Sea Salt are made at Prestonpans, without paying near so much Excise as is paid in England, and the situation is also very convenient for making soap. If unquestionable security is given for the value, immediate payment will not be required; and a regular well-going Work for making Oil of Vitriol may be instantly entered upon, as the Works are continued, in expectation of its being of consequence to a purchaser.
If the purchaser should be desirous to extend the trade, there are convenient buildings near the Works, that may be bought, or rented very cheap.
The Works will not be shown; but inventories of the houses and buildings, mentioning their extent and condition, attested by two ordained and sworn measurers; and inventories of the utensils, mentioning their present condition and value, attested by men of knowledge; as also, inventories of the goods on hand may be seen, by applying to Walter Hog accountant in Edinburgh, Alexander Baxter of Odiam in the county of Southampton, Mr Nathaniel Nicholls attorney at law, Queen's Street, Cheap-side, London, or to Messrs Matthew Bolton or Samuel Garbett at Birmingham; to whom any person inclining to make a private bargain before the day of sale, may give in proposals, which, if not accepted, of shall be kept secret, if desired.
William Dick writer to the signet will show the articles and conditions of the public sale.

SALE of LANDS in the COUNTY of AYR.
TO be SOLD by public roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffee-house, in Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 16th day of November 1782, at five o'clock afternoon.
THE Lands of Mauchlinmains, East, West, and South Mofsgavils, Loch-hill of Broadnewlands, Holland-hill, Knowhead, and Dikefield, containing about 712 Scots acres, all holding of the Crown, rated in the cess-books at 602 l. 11 s. 3 d. Scots, and paying of yearly free rent 235 l. 14 s. Sterling, 20 bolls meal, and 13 bolls bear, 20 hens, 40 chickens, and 18 stones straw.
LOT I.
The Hangh-mill, Mill-lands, and Mutures, presently let at 221. 12 s. 4 d. Sterling, 3 bolls 10 s 8 d pecks meal, 13 bolls 9 s 1-half pecks bear, and 9 hens, and valued in the cess-books at 691. 4 s. 11 d. Scots.
The lands consist only of about seven acres; but the mill, which is in good repair, has a most extensive thirlage; for, exclusive of the mutes of the thriving town of Mauchlin, and the proprietor's other lands in that parish, the is computed to draw from 80 to 100 bolls annually from the lands of other heritors thirled to her, which they would willingly purchase at a great price.
The present lease was granted, from favour, at a very inadequate rent, and when it expires (if the thirlage is not impaired by a sale to the strange heritors), a very great rise may be depended on.
LOT II.
The lands of Willockhill, consisting of 86 acres or thereby, valued in the cess-books at 311. 15. 10. Scots, presently let to the tenant of the mill at the low rent of 131. Sterling.
These three lots lie in the parish of Mauchlin, on the great roads from Glasgow to Dumfries, and from Edinburgh to Ayr by Muirkirk, eight miles from Ayr, and six miles from Kilmarnock. They are all arable, and well inclosed with hedge and ditch, and the tenants pay the land-tax.
During the currency of the present leases they have been highly improved, by inclosing, subdividing, and liming, and so at the expiry will let for double rent. There is plenty of coal and lime in the neighbourhood.
LOT III.
The Lands of Presthills, Stottinleugh, Grasshills, Blackside, Linburn, Lamonthorn, Harwood, and Muirmill, consisting of about 3382 acres, all holding of the Crown, rated in the cess-books at 451. 2 d. Scots, and paying of yearly free rent 991. 14 s. 10 d. 8-12ths Sterling.
These lands lie in the parish of Muirkirk, and the above-mentioned road from Edinburgh to Ayr passes through them. They afford excellent sheep-pasture; and have besides a considerable quantity of arable land, capable of great improvement, having both lime and coal within the lands themselves.
There is also a great appearance of lead mines in different parts of this estate, and it abounds with game.
At the last let the tenants paid no less than 3401. Sterling of grassum, so at Martinmas 1783, when the leases expire, above double the present rent may be depended on. The estate has a right of common pasture, seal, and divot, on the adjacent and very extensive muir called the North Muir; and the mill of Muirmill has a very large thirlage annexed to it. The tenants pay the whole public and parish burdens, and, particularly, the tenant of the mill pays above 7 l. of stipend over and above his rent.
The purchasers of the lands in the above lots will have right to the thirlage.

The lands in Lot I. will be sold in cumulo, or in the following parcels, viz.

Parcel	Mauchlin Mains	East, West, and South Mofsgavils, Lochhill or Broadnewlands	Holland-hill, Knowhead, and Dikefield
1.	72 15 6	0 0 0	152 10 1
2.	120 12 8	12 6 10	335 16 4
3.	42 5 10	4 8 7	114 5 0
	235 14 0	20 13 0	602 11 5

The lands of Mauchlinmains, in Parcel I. will be sold in cumulo, or in the following lots, viz.

Lot	Mauchlin Mains	East, West, and South Mofsgavils, Lochhill or Broadnewlands	Holland-hill, Knowhead, and Dikefield
1.	72 15 6	0 0 0	152 10 1
2.	120 12 8	12 6 10	335 16 4
3.	42 5 10	4 8 7	114 5 0
	235 14 0	20 13 0	602 11 5

The lands in the parish of Muirkirk, in Lot 4. will be sold in cumulo, or in the following parcels, viz.

Parcel	Presthills, Stottinleugh, and Grasshills	Blackside, Linburn, and Lamonthorn	Harwood	Muirmill and Milllands
1.	40 0 0	0 0 0	166 10 0	0 0 0
2.	39 0 0	0 0 0	161 10 0	0 0 0
3.	11 0 0	0 0 0	45 10 0	0 0 0
4.	9 13 7	0 0 0	71 3 5	0 0 0
	92 14 7	0 0 0	445 0 3	0 0 0

The title-deeds, rentals, current leases, plans of the lands, and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of John Hunter writer to the signet; to whom, or Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, (who has power to sell by private bargain, persons inclining to purchase may apply.
Copies of the rentals and plans will also be seen in the hands of Mr George Douglas at London, who will show the lands.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the house of John Hadden vintner in Lanark, upon Friday the 6th day of September next, betwixt the hours of twelve noon, and two afternoon.
ALL and HAILL the Twenty-Shilling Land, being part of the Four-pound Land of GREENFIELD, with houses, biggings, yards, mosses, meadows, parts, pendicles, privileges, and pertinents thereof, as the same is possessed at present by William Inglis and his tenants and cottars, with the teind-heaves and other teinds thereof, great and small, parsonage and vicarage, lying within the lordship and barony of Carnwath, and sheriffdom of Lanark: And also, All and Hail the Twenty-Shilling Land of the Four-pound Land of Greenfield called EASTERHOUSE, with houses, biggings, yards, meadows, parts, pendicles, privileges, and hail pertinents of the same, lying within the barony of Carnwath, and sheriffdom of Lanark, likewise possessed by the said William Inglis.
The conditions of sale and progress of writs to be seen in the hands of William Young writer in Edinburgh; and a copy of the said conditions in the hands of John Wilson Town-clerk of Lanark.

LANDS in RENFREW SHIRE.
TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house in Glasgow, upon Wednesday the 18th day of September next, betwixt the hours of five and six in the afternoon.
The following FARMS, part of the Lands and Barony of BAROCHAN, lying in the united parishes of Killelland and Housloun, and sheriffdom of Renfrew, possessed by the following tenants, at the free yearly rent after mentioned, viz.

Baronage	James Whitehill	Laigh Lawfield	Widow Scott	High Lawfield	Alexander, &c. Lairds	Elphinstone	Margaret Alexander	Cornhill Hill	John Gibb	South Kirktown	Matthew Miller	North Kirktown	Robert Patterson	Muirtown	Matthew Gibbon																						
132	3	20	34	7	0	258	2	20	43	12	0	47	3	0	5	16	0	44	0	30	36	0	43	1	0	15	12	0	66	2	0	16	12	0	10	18	0

These lands lie together, and will be exposed in whole, or in single farms, as most agreeable to purchasers. Being mostly in a state of nature, they are capable of very great improvement. They are situated near the high road leading from Glasgow to Greenock, and are distant from Glasgow about twelve miles.
The articles of roup, rental, and title-deeds, may be seen in the hands of Richard Campbell writer in Edinburgh; to whom, or to Mr William Keith accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain, any person inclining to purchase may apply.

Adjournment.
ESTATE of ROSSIE AND CRAIG.
UPSET PRICE REDUCED.
TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 4th December 1782, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon.
The Lands and Estate of ROSSIE and CRAIG, with the Ferry of Ferryden, the island of Inchbrayock, and the Salmon-fishings on the river South Esk, and on the sea-faith belonging thereto.
This estate lies along the south side of the said river, opposite to the town of Montrose, and extends from the mouth of the river about four miles westward, deriving much beauty and many advantages from its vicinity to the river, to the town and harbour of Montrose, and to lime quarries of good quality.
It consists of about 2000 Scotch, or 2300 English acres, divided into farms of various extent, and subdivided into fields from 2 to 15 acres, with thriving thorn and whin hedges, all in general well watered; and there is around the house of Rossie about 140 acres, remarkably well laid down in grass, some of it very old, to which a purchaser can have immediate access. When the common of Rossie is divided, this estate will be entitled to several hundred acres, as its share of that improvement muir. (The farm, houses, and offices are well built, in excellent repair, and mostly covered with slate.)
The free yearly rent of the land estate, exclusive of the salmon-fishings, but including mill, ferry, and house-rent, and the price of 313 bolls, 3 shilots meal and bear, computed at 10 s. per boll, is about 1548 l. 10 s. 8 d. 12-12ths Sterling.
The salmon-fishings are at present in the heritor's own hand; but the rent of the river-fishing, when last let, was 222 l. per annum, exclusive of an extensive fishing on the sea-shore, lately acquired, and never yet properly tried; to the whole, including the annat, may be estimated at about 247 l. 10 s. 8 d. 12-12ths Sterling.
The land-rent is only about 15 s. per Scots acre over and above the manse-houses of Rossie and Craig, the gardens of Rossie, a large piggeon-house, and 160 acres of thriving plantations; are not rentalled. There is also full-grown alh, and other timber trees fit for cutting, of considerable value.
The whole estate (except a part of the salmon-fishings) holds blend of the Crown; and, being valued in the cess-books at 2100 l. Scots, entitles the proprietor to make five freehold qualifications in the county of Forfar.
The tithes are valued and held under lease from the New College of St Andrews, for payment of a small tack-duty, and above 60 years of the lease are yet to run.
There is a very good large manse-house at Rossie, with all sorts of offices and out-houses in proper repair; and the garden and policy is very extensive, and has great command of water applied, both to use and pleasure.
The old manse-house at Craig, with very little repair, might be made a most commodious residence, having gardens of considerable extent, surrounded with fruit-trees, and full-grown trees; and the gardens both here and at Rossie are well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds.
There is a commodious harbour at Ferryden, and a large fishing-lake of well-built houses for above fifty families, with a tavern, and good accommodation for maiting and fishing; and there are other smaller villages upon the estate, which, from the advantage of situation, are daily increasing.
The post-road passes through the estate, and the roads to the manse-houses, and to the different farms, are in exceeding good repair.
The large bafon formed by the sea to the westward of the town and harbour of Montrose being seen from both the houses of Craig and Rossie, adds to the beauty of their situation, which also commands the view of a rich, extensive, and populous country.
This estate will be exposed all together at 37,000 l. Sterling, or in the following lots, viz.
LOT I. THE BARONY of ROSSIE, comprehending the Manse-house, gardens, parks, and policy of Rossie, the East and West Mains, the lands of Westerton, Montboy, Kinross, Hallsfauld, Forrester's Croft, Eightyburn, Balhoun, and Baldoie Den, the Mills and Mill-lands of Rossie and Holmhill, and all that part of the lands of Balgoyle, lying west of the old avenue to the Church and Barrhill's Field down to the Brickhalls and full Sea-bay, amounting altogether to above 1500 Scots acres, and paying about 1100 l. per annum of yearly free rent, to be exposed at 23,000 l. Sterling.
LOT II. THE BARONY of CRAIG, comprehending the house and gardens of Craig, and the farm called "Barns of Craig," and that part of the lands of Balgoyle, lying east of the line, above mentioned: Also, the Lands and Village of FERRYDEN, and the Lands of HIGHAM, and whole other lands lying east of the Barons of Craig, with the island of Inchbrayock, the houses on the water-side, and the whole salmon-fishings in the river, and along the sea-shore, which, including the harbour dues, the mill-rent, and a reasonable value for the fishing, may be estimated altogether at a clear rent of about 700 l. per annum: To be exposed at 12,000 l.

Thomas Scott writer to the signet will show the progress of writs, with the tacks, rentals, and conditions of sale. And, for further particulars, apply to Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain.